

A TALK ON DRESS FABRICS.

New York, Sept. 8th, 1892.—This is a plain goods season. Serges are without doubt the leading fabrics of the season, but are closely followed by Broadcloth, Henriettas and Epinglines.

Changeable effects are a great feature of the season and the glace weaves are shown in great variety. Some ingenious variations are introduced by the combination of plain and pile weaves and the introduction of several colors in both warp and filling by which means the changeableness of the surface is enhanced. From these combinations result fabrics with plain grounds and more or less pronounced pile stripes under the general title of Velours Russe and Velours Phosphorescent. From these as a base spring many new color effects of which the changeable hue is a great feature; so that womankind during this Fall and Winter will be dressed in garments whose varied and changing sheen will be remarkable.

Especially strong are the Yalour Phosphorescent, which reproduce the levely nacre tints so popular in ribbons last spring, and are as changeable in hue as a peacock's neck. Phosphorescent is a name that well expresses their quality of color. This changeable velour effect is largely used not only for fabrics with an unbroken pile surface of changeable bue but as changeable stripes or Epinglines or twill grounds.

The plain Epinglines are varied by the introduction of wide cords; and also by throwing upon the surface a raised cord or wale of a color different from the ground, in such combinations as black and green, yellow and green, etc., thus producing the changeant effects so popular in all classes of goods. This corded changeant has a very strong and decided lustre and flashes from almost solid black to pure yellow, or other color effects, in a surprising manner. SILKS.

Silks are in very high favor this season, not only for full suits but also for shirt waists, sleeves, skirts and trimmings. Never have the looms achieved greater triumphs than now, the qualities, colorings and effect are so beautiful and varied as to admit of no description.

We will show the coming season the most superb stock of Dress Goods and Silks Hopkinsville ever saw, the result of thorough study and careful research. Our great Cash sledge hammer has dictated the prices, and we ever remain.



Watch for announcement of the Great Fall Opening next issue.

We have secured the handsomest souvenir we have ever given. An article that is taking like wild fire here in New York in the big

NEW GOODS IN ALL LINES JUST FROM THE EAST.

The Rage is Everything

Jap. Vases, Jap. Writing Desks, Jap. Waiters, Jap. Baskets, Jap. Teapots.

See These Goods.

TWO HARVEST EXCURSIONS

Paul R'y. on Tuesday Angust 30th and September 27th, 1892.

Where the grasses are kissed by the wanderin breeze, And the fields are rich with the golden grain; Where the schooner ploughs through the prai-

For further particulars apply to the nearest Ticket Agent, or address D. C. Bradt, Southern Passenger Agent, 237 Fourth Avenue, Louisville,

-Rice and Veal Cakes. - Wash half a teacupful of rice in cold water, then boll in milk until tender. Have ready a teacupful of cooked veal chopped fine. Put this into the rice, break in two eggs and salt to taste. Stir until well mixed and make in little cakes and fry a light brown in butter. Cold weal left from a previous meal can be used as well as not, and cold rice may be used, but is not quite so nice as with freshly cooked. -Demorest's Magazine.

-Soft Shell Crabs. -See to it that no dead crabs are in the lot. Under the sides of the paper shell will be found a quantity of shaggy, feathery substance which must be removed; be careful also and fry in a liberal quantity of hot fat.
A thick covering of batter and bread
crumbs detracts from the excellent
qualities of this most dainty dish, and

mais in the bottom, the entire space being covered. He saw at once that the cavern held the skeletons of perhaps bern onlons and green peas. If the fish is prepared with curry sauce as an accompaniment, rice should also be served; if dressed with a cream sauce, any kind of potatoes, except fried, will be appropriate. Fish is so delicate that a veget table of a pronounced flavor should never be served with it. Therefore, conous should be made as dainty as possible by being botted in a large quantity of water, which should be changed several times; they may then be drained and dished with a cream sauce.

—Cheese Ramakina.—Grate half a

-Cheese Ramakina-Grate half a pound of American cheese and half a pound of American cheese and half a pound of bread crumbs; soak the crumbs in half a pint of milk; put these in a mortar, add four ounces of aweet butter, half a saltspoon of white pepper, two sultspoons of salt and half a teaspoon of dry mastard; put the mixture in a bowl and add the beaten yolks of five eggs. Beat the whites to a stiff froth and add to the mixture. Heat and butter the gem pan, put in the mixture and bake twenty minutes. The mixture may be made stiff with flour, rolled into little cakes and baked on buttered paper.—Household Monthly.

It doesn't follow that a man ap-proves of a cyclone even if he is com-pletely carried away with it.

at known and most respected busi-at known and most respected busi-as men in that city, says: "I can stify to the good qualities of Cham-serlain's Cough Remedy. Having seed it in my family for the past eight years I can safely say it has no equal

PERFUMES AND WASHES.

Reach of Every Housewife.

All the sweet odors distilled by dainty woman in the olden days, the fragrance of lavender and rue, the aromatic infusions of clove pinks and verbena leaves, do service on my lady's tollet table of

flowers and rose petals, with sprigs of them now was born. To a pint of pure vinegar add half an ounce of lavender wers or jasmine, the same quantity amon red rose petals, the juice of lemon, and a few sprigs of rosemary. then stand the jar in a kettle of warm sprinkle a few drops in the hand basin or a tablespoonful in the bath.

An ounce of clove pink petals infused in three-quarters of a pint of pure alcohol with a few verbena leaves is a rereshing odor for the bath.

Then there are the cosmetics of the kitchen garden to which our grand-mothers pinned their faith before the evil days of the complexion specialist come known.—Kansas City Times. and the dermatologist. Sweet cream

-First Professor-"You see, they let
from pure milk, infinitely more soothing
him in the Academy of Sciences because than any of the compounds so widely advertised, is the basis for most of these emollients. The juice of ripe strawberries dropped into thick sweet cream is a centile cooling remedy for sunburns.

Him in the Academy of Sciences because him in the Academy of Sciences because him in the Academy of Sciences because he had taken an A. B., an S. B., an A. M., a Ph. D. and an M. D." Second Professor—"Ah, I understand—he worked in by degrees."—Harvard Lam-

a gentle cooling remedy for sunburn. Cucumber juice or melon juice squeezed into cream and always pre pared in an earthen dish with a woode spoon or earthen pestle is a fatal enemy to sumburn and all its wicked works. A handful of parsley thrown into boiling water is also a good anti-dote for sunburn, and some famous beauties of old used to swear by the good effects of a raw potato cut in halves and rubbed on the face at night.

Then there is the rose jar. Every woman intends to fill her own rose jar, but somehow never finds a receipe un-

Remember that rose petals gathered in the early morning, before the sun has absorbed their dew and with it half their sweetness, are more fragrant than those guthered in the heat of the day. loss the leaves lightly in layers, with salt between, in a large covered glass dish, adding fresh petals every morn-ing until you have a sufficient quantity. After they have stood ten days, shaking them well each morning, they will be ready for the spices. Two ounces of whole allspice, slightly crushed; two counces of stick cinnamon, broken coarsely, should be placed in the bot-tom of an air-tight fruit jar, the rose leaves on top, and the whole left without spening for alx weeks. Then mix together one ounce each of ground cloves, allapice, cinnamon, mace and orris root, two ounces of lavender lowers, and place in alternate layers with the roses, over which you pour one-quarter of a pint of good cologne, and you will have a breath of June

fragrance in your room for years.

When the clover blossoms dry, put the sweet pompons in paper bags and hang them in your closets and wardrobes if you would do as the neat old Prues and Patiences of the old days would teach you. Scatter sprigs of thyme and resemany and lavender in the drawers of linen, and put real roses in the lingeric and stationery. The lavender water so highly esteemed, is made by putting a little lavender essence in good cognac. There is a cer-tain charm and individuality about the sweet odors thus prepared by the wom an who uses them that the perfumer's art does not supply.-N. Y. Sun.

WHERE THE HOGS WENT.

Hottle-Shaped Cavera That May Contain the Solution of a Mystery. J. H. Lawson, a farmer living three miles south of this city, near the river, and many of his neighbors have been losing stock in a mysterious way for a number of years. The animals would disappear very suddenly and no trace of them could ever be found. Their ses consisted mostly of hogs, al hough other animals have been missed from time to time. Lawson and his neighbors finally came to believe that hieves were taking their stock, work ing in a systematic manner, and they kept watch for a number of months Yesterday the cause of so many strange disappearances was discovered and the long-standing mystery cleared up.

While walking along a slippery path day, Mr. Lawson fell and came nea dropping into a eavern in the side of the hill, the mouth of which was hidden by the overhanging branches of a tree which must be removed; be eareful and to remove the sand pouch. Wash and quickly drow himself away from dry each crab, toss them in a little flour dry each crab, toss them in a little flour and quickly drow himself away from the place. He pulled the branches aside and looked down into the cave. It is twenty feet deep and larger at the bottom than at the top. When his eyes became accustomed to the darkness he discovered the bones of his missing animals in the bottom, the entire space being covered. He saw at once that by himself and neighbors, which their tutile searches had hitherto failed to story, names of the killed and wounded and all." "I know a great many people and all." "I know a great many people and all." "I know a great many people and all." futile searches had hitherto mines to bring to light. The opening into the cavern is at the foot of the path, and the ground slopes in the direction of the ground slopes in the ground

The opening is about four feet wide and not more than three feet high. Had the farmer not fallen where he did, the place would no doubt have remained

A thorough search will be made of the place by Lawson and his neighbors, Several years ago a farm hand named Cooley disappeared from the neighborhood and has never been seen since. No reason was known why he should leave the country and his strange disappearrosemary, form a delightful adjunct to the summer bath, and here is the the summer bath, and here is the formula for preparing them copied from the faded script in recipe books that were old before the girl who studies them now was born. To a pint of pure the cavern was found yesterday. He did not return at night, and for several days the country was scarched for him. No trace was ever found, and it was believed that he had fallen into the river and drowned, his body being carried away by the current, or had quietly disappeared and now never cared foretarn. Lawson and his neighwater for a day and filter the contents water for a day and filter the contents through chemists' paper. Add sprige of thyme or rue, a handful of clover of thyme or rue, a handful of clover the fall could not call for help. Once the help of the h dossoms if you like their odor, and into the hole it would have been to possible for him to get out alone, as the cavern is shaped like a jug. A ladder will be put down to-morrow, and Lawson and his neighbors will search among the bones in the cave for the skeleton of the missing man. It is nos-

EXTRAVAGANT IDEAS.

"I think," said the venerable grandmother of many gists, "that it is a wrong use of money to buy velvets and brocades and diamonds for young girls. They are neither becoming nor appro-priate, to say nothing of the folly of allowing such extravagance. Girls who grow up to luxuries of this sort Girls usually make fretful, discontented women, uncomfortable capricions wives,

and injudicious, unreliable mothers. Early accustomed to the best of everything, they soon weary of that, and pine with insatiable longings for something finer and more costly and rare. They feast on books of wildest romance, which tell of jewels of fabulous value, palaces more splendid than the skill of man ever built, silks and laces, draper-ies and decorations that only the feverheated imagination of a discontented spirit could create. Kingdoms rise and fall, beauty triumphs, women are adored and live and dle, more after the fashion of angels than human beings.

"And when she closes the book her

ouse appears poor and mean in the nemory of that of which she has just with those worn by the princess; her contrasted with the almost divine be ings of the story; and, her children are cross, quarrelsome and untidy, alto-gether different from the cherubs she has read about. What wonder that she is prevish and fretful and unreasonable, possibly cruel, or that some day she breaks all bonds of propriety, and following the example of the heroine in one of the wild romances with which her head and heart are full leaves her home and friends, and flings herself into the tide that leads to destruction. "And does her mother realize that the seeds of discontent by giving her child everything she asked for, and nournished the spirit of unrest by allowing her to think that nothing was

too good for her? "Maternal affection sometimes makes rrave mistakes, but never more hopepermitted to gather to themselves all of the treasures of this world while yet they are the merest children."-N. Y.

Ice Cream as a Medicine.

The value of ice cream as a remedy for rtain intestinal troubles is admitted. Some, indeed most, physicians permit its use through typhoid fever, although insisting that it shall be of the purest. To the story recently going the rounds in print of the entire cure of a case of ulcer of the stomach by the sole and persistent use of ice cream, may be added that of a woman who suffered from a serious affection of the eyes, traceable to digestive disturb ances, and her physicians finally put her on ice cream as a sole diet. For eleven months she literally lived on ice cream. with the result of effecting a completand aparently permanent cure. The theory is that the cream furnishes ample tines, chilled from the low temperature of the food, are prevented from getting inflammation during the process of

digestion carried on by the healthy parts. - Albany Express. -Poor Human Nature .- Mr. Chug water had been reading aloud to his family the details of the terrible tornado in Minnesota. "Is that all there is of it, Josiah?" asked Mrs. Chugwater. "Yes," he replied, laying the newspi per down. "I've read to you the who

POCKET CUTLERY INDUSTRY

of protectionists—and it is being her-alded far and wide—that this industry. duty was obtained under false pro-which was dying under a 50 per cent. tenses, if not by actual fraud. And stimulus, has been so built up by Mc- these are the class of men who reap the Kinley that wages have been advanced | benefits of McKinleyism. new industries here, or to assist old Knife Co. and the Thomaston Knife Co., ones by cutting off foreign competition. | employing altogether about 400 hands If it ever pays our government to propa-gate artificially any industry this is probably such an industry, and yet let us analyze a little the cost to the nation | these factories have obtained advances

half of the employes were Americans. Since it became highly protected and

for their share of this tariff act and say no reason for denying their proprietor the McKinley bill they had advance prices from 10 to 15 per cent. In Janudealers and the public that the manu facturers ceased to send out circulars price lists to individual dealers. amount to from 10 to 12 per cent advance on about a dozen styles. receive the same treatment. Large dealers say that the advance since Sep-

27% Difference

The "Royal" the Strongest and Purest Baking Powder.

Whether any other baking powder is equal to "Royal," let the official reports decide. When the different powders were purchased on the open market and examined by Prof. Chandler, of the New-York Board of Health, the result showed that Royal Baking Powder contained twenty-seven per cent. greater strength than any other brand. When compared in money value, this difference

would be as follows: If one pound of Royal Baking Powder sells

One pound of no other powder is worth over

If another baking powder is forced upon you. by the grocer in place of the Royal, see that you

10 per cent. In three of the twenty-four Notice, now, how these spoils are diffactories of this country. Prices of vided between the manufacturers and knives have also been advanced, but their employes. The republican press this a secondary matter with protectionists, the essential idea being to start the Canastota Knife Co., the New York

benefited by it.

cess, the industry has been unsteady, and since about 1870 has had the blues, his unnatural appetite craves. Wages have been reduced often in this industry, and only four or five years ago reductions of about 20 per cent were made in most of the shops. Partly because they were driven out by the English and German workmen who were imported to keep wages down, the skilled American workmen have left made it a present to these foreigners this business, until to-day out of 1,400 for the privilege of carrying an "Amer or 1,500 workers in the twenty-four es-tablishments (most small ones) which this in addition to a similar amount be make pocket cutlery, about 1,100 are English, 200 are German and 100 or 150 the 50 per cent duty prior to 1890. If are Americans—the latter being mostly this be the best that McKinley can do are Americans—the latter being mostly this be the best that McKinley can do boys and girls not doing skilled work for us, it is time we were finding it out and earning only from fifty cents to a dollar per day. The Americans have but little prospects of bettering their condition, for the foreigners now have opoly of this industry, by mean of their unions-Spring Knife Makers union, subdivided into forgers, and grinders and finishers unions. Their rules practically prohibit any but Eng-lish and German from entering any except the unskilled departments. The foreigners are mostly from the Sheffield

As to the manufacturers they are also largely English, who advocate plenty of protection and who have shown themselves willing to pay for it. In conjunction with the table cutlery manufacturers, they kept two men at Washington much of the time for three or four years previous to the passage of the McKinley tariff act. Their share of this expense was \$7,000. They now keep a man at the custom house to prevent undervaluations and fraud. Having secured all they expected at Washget back the money which they had invested there. Their association held at all I'd marry a woman who could weekly meetings to arrange prices and drive oxen." October, almost before the McKinley act had taken effect. They had paid ship in it. Hence some of them boldly announced that because of ary, 1891, a second general advance was made. This caused such a howl from advancing prices all along the line at once, and instead have held monthly meetings and made advances by private lists appear regularly, the last being on August 6, 1892. One month they will inform a dealer that "they are com-pelled to make the following changes in prices." The "changes" usually The next month a dozen other styles will

as immigrants-most of them, it is said,

Ellenville, N. Y.: Aug. 1800. | Aug. 1802. On leading styles the advance always exceeds 10 per cent. and in some cases reaches 60 per cent. The advances are ficely to continue until knives begin to be imported in large quantities. On many styles the duty was increase from 50 to 100 per cent, but on some styles the tariff limit has already been reached, that is, a small three-bladed linife, that used to be imported at a cost of \$2.25 a dozen and sold at 25 cents each on the street, new costs \$2.80 to \$2.90 here and sells for 35 cents on the street, and from 35 to 50 cents in stores On another style, which used to cos \$1.50 the duty (105 per cent.) is pro-hibitive; but the blades and handles are imported separately and the knife is sold here for \$0.25. Thus imports have

already checked the advance on some

tember, 1890, amounts to fully 30 per

The manufacturers' association is practically a trust so far as regulating prices, demanding high protective du-ties and keeping down wages are con-cerned. Many of the larger manufact-arers, however, have been in favor of a much stronger organization, capable of regulating production and of sustainregulating production and of sustaining high prices and profits. A few mouths ago four of the largest firms agreed to combine under the name of the United States Cutlery Co., with a capital of \$1,500,000. Their prospectus said: "The business of these companies (manufacturing 65 per cent. of all the pocket cutlery made here) has ateadily increased year by year, and the net profits of these companies for a period of over three years are largely in excess of the sum necessary to have paid 8 per three bar'ls of sait and a pound of tea,

believe that the pocket cutlery industry was about to expire under a 50 per cent. The Fride of Protectionists Both the Manufacturers and the Employes are Foreigners Extra Duty Obtained By Misrepresentation—How the Trust Has Baised Frices and Robbed the Americans of \$500,000—The Precious Little That Labor Gets. Perhaps there is no industry of much importance that shows the stimulating effects of McKinleyism more than the manufacture of pocket cutlery, and there is no industry to which the pronists can and do point with more | the House Farnishing Goods Weekly of pride. The set of 1890 increased the August 4, 1892, that "the Southington duty from 30 per cent to from 70 to Cutlery Co., of Southington, Conn., has over 100 per cent. It is now the claim declared a quarterly dividend of 8 per

Notice, now, how these spolls are di-

of such an investment and see who are that will average between 7 and 10 per cent. These advances have been so-The pocket cutlery, like many other cured only because the employes were industries, was established in this country during the "free trade" period from strike, for higher wages. Strikes are 1840 to 1860. At that time more than now on in three other factories. But suppose that all of these 400 employes have had their wages advanced 10 per began to rely upon governmental aid, cent, and that they carn an average of rather than meritorious goods for sucis much less), their total benefit from ing stimulants to keep up his spirits will have when he is unable to obtain the ever larger doses which his unnatural appetite craces. We have the advance possible) would thus be less than \$24,000. The yearly product of all the factories is worth from \$1,500,-000 to \$3,000,000. The 10 res. vance in prices, then, increases the profits of the manufacturers about \$500,000. That is, the manufacturer have retained 95 per cent. of the spolls and grudgingly yielded up 5 per cent

The American user of pocket knive has taken \$500,000 out of one pocket and -it will be money in our pockets som

How Love Affairs are Settled in Posses

A score of us were sitting in the shade of the depot building waiting for the train, which was an hour late, when a yoke of oxen attached to a queer looking old cart turned the orner. They were driven by a woman about fifty years of age, who was barefoot and wore a man's straw hat.

"Get up thar, Buck!" she exclaimed as she laid the "gad" on the off ox with a resounding whack. "You thar, Pete, what you skittishun 'round that way fur? Whoa, now! Both of yous stan

She turned them up to the platform eart, and came up among us to inquire of the depot agent about a barrel of salt. He was busy just then and she was was waiting around when the smart Aleck of the growd, who was traveling for a wine house, remarked in tones meant for her to overhear:

"I have always said that if I married

she walked straight up to him "Are you a widow, ma'am?" "I am. Bin a widder ever since aw-log rolled over Jim nine years ago." "And you'd marry again if you had the house he told me to marry again i I had a shew.

"Ahem! I see. Could you love a second husband?" "I could. It runs in our fam'ly to love. We begin airly and keep it up to the grave. What's your proposition I'm a plain woman, full o' bizness, and never do any foolin'. If you've got any

thin to say spit it right out afore 'en "I-I don't want to marry just now, he stammered "Don't, eh? Then what's the use gettin' me on my tip-toes about it? You man, you jest the same as asked me to have you, and I jest the same a

noniries!" he replied. cent on the total of all knives sold. Here are a few samples of prices of knives sold by the Ulster Knife Co., of Them inquiries was about love, sir and my heart's a thumpin' away like all git out! I said Td marry agin, and I will. We are engaged. When do you

want me to be ready?" "Madam, you have totally misunder-stood me," explained the young man as he turned all sorts of colors and appeared to grow small, "I asked you few questions out of curiosity."

"Mebbe the jury will call it curiosity. and mebbe they won't?" she said as she set ker jaw. "They don't allow no foolin' round in Posey county. When a feller goes as fur as you hev it's a hitch or damages. I'm s tremblin' all over like a girl, an' my heart's a tryin' to jump out. It's reg'las don't leave here, young man, till this case is settled?

"But, ma'um, you see"——
"I don't see nuthin' but marriage or damages. You've asked me to have you. I said I would. Will you marry "How-how much?" he gasped, as h

looked around and failed to find any

sympathy.
"Wall, Saginaw salt is a dollar and a quarter a bar'l," she replied, as she glanced at a row of barrels down the platform. "I guess the oxen kin git hum with two bar'ls. Make it two and I'll call it squar."

Everybody grinned except the young man. He realized that he was done for and got out of the box by planking down the two dollars and a half to the agent. The cart was driven around to the spot, the barrels loaded up, and then the woman came back to say to

lar oxen hitched to carts, an' we all go b'rfoot in the summer and sigh to git married agin. The reg'lar figger is three bar's of salt and a pound of tea, stock." It is also claimed that the new company could pay dividends of 8 per cent on \$500,000 and 15 per cent on the other \$500,000 and 15 per cent on the other \$500,000.

According to the testimony given in 1500, before the ways and means company to be the ways and means company to be the testimony given in 1500, before the ways and means company to be the way and means company to be the way to be the w

OUR FALL AND WINTER STOCK

Is coming in every day and we will have the largest stock in this entire end of the State.

It goes without saying that the prices will be right. We are willing and anxious to put our time against yours in showing you through.

H. Anderson & Co.

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m Frankel, Reliable.

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AND FURNISHINGS.

15 Main and 8th ts., opposite the Jewelry Store.

Hopkinsville, Ky., September 5, 189,

To our friends and patrons and the public generally, friendly gra

FALL AND WINTER, 1892.

I am now receiving daily the largest and best selected stock CLOTHING, DRY GOODS, BOOTS, SH Men's. Ladies' and Children's wear ever shown in Hopkinsville. Inspect our stock before buying your fall so guarantee my prices to be 25 per cent. lower than you can purched in the city. I will make it to your advantage to give me a call. Yours anxious to please,

SAM FRANK

Special attention given to taking of measures for Su special order. Fit guaranteed.